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The President and the Senate.

The President greatly desired the re-election of Senator Johnson, but the Maine voters would not have it so. They turned the senator down by a substantial majority. Presidential desires and assistance could not save him. He had supported the President in everything, and the calculation was that if re-elected he would continue that course in the event of the President's re-election. Mr. Taggart's nomination, according to report, was not the occasion of any enthusiasm at the White House. Nevertheless, it had been easily accomplished. The Indiana democrats, with a lively appreciation of the value of the Taggart machine, decided that they needed such an article this year, and that the surest way to get the best use of it would be to give the owner and director a personal stake in the game. And so they did.

It is regarded as a certainty that had the matter been left to the President and his friends Mr. McCombs would not have been nominated for senator in New York. Now that he has been, the administration proffers support, of course. The nomination was Tammany's work, and, whatever the object, the effect has been to emphasize the talk about the organization's independence as respects the President's wishes.

Mr. Pomeroy won his renomination on his merits, and not through the President's particular favor. Stories circulated since that Mr. Pomeroy might have had a judgeship, making way for Secretary Baker for the senatorial nomination, have not been confirmed, though widely credited. Secretary Baker stands in the highest favor with his chief.

And now Mr. Martine has won, not only without the administration's support, but against the opposition of certain administration influences. Some say that the opposition was a help. At any rate, the man tagged as the administration's candidate was distanced in the race.

In the President's domination of Congress he has found the only difficulty of note in the Senate. The House has gone over the stile readily whenever he led the way. But on several occasions several democratic senators have refused to follow his lead, and obliged him to retrace his steps. Appointments have been rejected, treaties held up, and changes in domestic measures forced.

If the President is re-elected, and these candidates for the Senate are successful, their independence of him in the matter of their nominations may appear in their course as senators. Mr. Martine will be able to show the others how.

When the malady is reported to be attacking people forty and fifty years old it must be believed that the ignorance professed by science concerning the ways of the infantile paralysis germ is not all feigned.

It will be a joy to the hemisphere when Mexico becomes one of the governments to the south of us whose affairs are conducted in a manner to promote governmental decorum and commercial courtesy.

Steel has kept advancing in the stock quotations as if such a thing as government manufacture of armor plate had never been heard of.

Mr. Olney in the Campaign.
Because republican senators did not filibuster against the so-called eight-hour law and seventy-four republican representatives voted for it, former Secretary Olney thinks that Mr. Hughes' criticism of the measure is out of place. He asks in a communication to the press:

"What was Candidate Hughes doing that he did not make the wires hot with messages to Washington—warning against the law the seventy-four republican representatives who voted for it and urging the twenty-eight republican senators to filibuster to the last ditch?"

This is somewhat in the old Cleveland vein. It was Mr. Cleveland who spoke once patronizingly of having Congress on his hands. Mr. Wilson has had Congress in his hands, manipulable at his will.

Suppose Mr. Hughes had made "the wires hot" with this message to the minority leader of the Senate: "Get busy, and organize a filibuster against that eight-hour bill! Would not that senator have opened his eyes in wonder? Would he not have asked himself, if not others, 'Does Mr. Hughes hold Congress in the same estimation Mr. Cleveland did and Mr. Wilson does?'"

Suppose Mr. Hughes had telegraphed the seventy-four republican representatives who had voted for the measure: "What have you to say in justification of such an act? I want you to understand that I disapprove of it thoroughly." What would those representatives have thought of their leader in the presidential campaign?

That Mr. Hughes did not attempt to boss his party friends in this Congress may be a sign of his respect for their

responsibility in their stations, and that if elected President, he will assist in the re-establishment of the independence of the legislative department of the government.

Mr. Olney, who does nothing by halves, champions the foreign as well as the domestic policies of Mr. Wilson. This is puzzling, for the reason that one is tempted to ask, What had he been in Mr. Bryan's place, would have been his attitude and recommendations in the matter of Mexico in the spring of 1913? We all know what it was in the matter of Venezuela when he was Secretary of State. American lives and property were not at stake then, but American duty to an American policy—the Monroe doctrine—was, and in the assertion of that he risked war with one of the most powerful nations in the world. It was that act which makes Mr. Olney's deliverances of moment today.

Can we imagine Mr. Olney notifying Americans lawfully in Mexico to "beat it"? The authenticity of such a message delivered as coming from him would instantly have been questioned.

New York's Labor Crisis.

Present indications point to the failure of the general strike in New York as a means of compelling the settlement of the traction strike on terms favorable to the men. If the orders that were issued for this sympathy strike had been obeyed New York would have been tied up in a most serious blockade, with great suffering as a result. But the initial orders were not obeyed generally, as many thousands of the workers refuse to regard themselves as concerned to the extent of walking out when they had no grievances. Since the first day on which the strike was to be effective several of the largest trade organizations have voted to postpone action, which, in the circumstances, may be considered as a vote to remain at work. These decisions have been a great disappointment to the agitators who have been endeavoring to bring about a general walkout of union men throughout the city.

The situation is most gratifying. It is a proof that without cause a general strike cannot be promoted on the "sympathy" basis. There was no justification at any time for such a strike. Save on the traction lines there was no dissatisfaction on the part of the workers. They were getting good wages, their hours were satisfactory, and they were assured of continuous employment. They were asked to sacrifice themselves for the sake of a possible victory for the strikers on the traction lines, whose case has never been clearly shown to be a just one. In truth, it has begun to appear to organized labor in New York that the traction strike was brought about mainly to compel the recognition of a particular organization, seeking to establish itself without any real demand on the part of the workers. Sifted down, finally, there was no issue on the right of the men to organize if they wished to do so. The traction strike is now shown to be an effort to compel them to join a particular union.

Doubtless in addition to the lack of motive for striking on the part of the trades in general, Mayor Mitchell's firm attitude toward possible disorder resulting from a general strike had much to do with the discouragement of the movement. He made it plain at the outset that he would tolerate no lawlessness, and that he would use to the utmost the civil and military power at his command to preserve the peace.

One of the modern inventions that have been something of a comfort and convenience to Henry Ford is a strike-proof pay roll.

England has now found a way of making land war as grotesquely terrible as even aerial or submarine war.

The high cost of moving presents itself as among the problems of the householder in the spring and fall.

The Infantile Paralysis Epidemic.

Although the New York epidemic of infantile paralysis has been officially declared at an end cases continue to develop from day to day, and deaths are recorded. Yesterday there were twenty-six new cases and ten deaths, a recurrence which the authorities declare to be sporadic, and yet which would in itself, apart from comparisons with the terrible prevalence of a few weeks ago, be cause for acute alarm in the city. Thus far there have been 8,985 cases in Greater New York, and of these 2,270 have proved fatal. This makes a death rate of over 25.2 per cent, five times as great as the normal rate heretofore recognized in this disease. A singular feature of the case is that during the latter half of the prevalence of the malady the rate has steadily increased, rising from about nineteen to the present point.

Cases of anterior poliomyelitis, or infantile paralysis, began to appear in New York about the 1st of July, in such numbers as to arouse alarm. In a very few days the disease had spread over a wide area in Brooklyn, and was beginning to appear in other boroughs. By the middle of July it was recognized as seriously epidemic and an exodus began from the city of parents with their children. It was estimated that over 60,000 children were taken out of New York within a week after the disease was officially reported as dangerously spreading. Quarantines were hurriedly established in some places against the refugees from the stricken city, but not in season to prevent a spread of the disease. What saved the country from a devastating infection over a wide area in consequence of this exodus was that the great majority of the early cases were in a poor quarter of Brooklyn, from which the people could not flee, lacking means.

Immediately the thought prevailed that the disastrous visitation would afford an opportunity to study the disease with a

view to the discovery of means of prevention through the ascertainment of its cause and medium of transmission. Consultations of scientists, the country's ablest bacteriologists and sanitarians, were held. The government took a hand and placed its public health service at the disposal of New York. Little was accomplished toward a diminution of the disease in the affected boroughs, as far as records go to show. Practically nothing has been established as to the cause and means of infection. Some efforts were made toward cure through the use of a serum obtained from the blood of recovered patients, but thus far there is no assurance of its effectiveness.

As the case stands, after three months of most deadly prevalence, this disease, taking the lives of 2,260 people in Greater New York, mostly children of tender years, and of many others elsewhere, remains as great a mystery as ever. During the coming winter, it is to be hoped, advance will be effected toward the discovery of the medium of infection and the adoption of means of prevention, else it is to be apprehended that the summer of 1917 will be marked by an epidemic of most disastrous proportions, if, as now believed, this is a seasonal disease, and if the germ, bacterium, bacillus, or whatever may be the principle of causation, retains its potency throughout the cold weather.

The European war has given several American inventors the satisfaction of knowing they had some practical ideas, even if their own government did reject them.

Shoes are to be dearer. It may yet be a question as to whether gasoline is more expensive than shoe leather.

The socialist candidate for President is trying to be neutral by giving both the big parties a piece of his mind.

The Mann law was not designed to protect gentlemen with bank accounts from being lured away from home.

It is only in base ball that a strike promoter enjoys a prospect of being universally admired.

SHOOTING STARS.

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.

Condescension of Authority.

"Why don't you learn more than this one funny story you have been telling for years?"

"I don't need any more," replied Mr. Dustin Stax. "I use it, not for the purpose of creating mirth, but to let people know that I am in a mood for genial relaxation, and if they have any humorous material on hand they need not be afraid it will annoy me."

"De trouble 'bout givin' some men work," said Uncle Eben, "is dat dey gits so proud of havin' a job dat dey neglects it in order to brag about it."

Caution.

The pumpkin pie is doing biz!

We do not think it very nice.

If we confess how good it is,

Some one is sure to boost the price.

The Irritated Tourist.

"Is this the bureau of information?"

asked the confused traveler.

"No," replied the man. "This is the ticket office."

"Great guns. Is it getting so they sell tickets now for information?"

Arboreally Speaking.

"Are you going on the stump?"

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum. "And I hope that's as much woodwork as I'll have to think about. I'll be thankful if I don't find myself up a tree or out on a limb."

Fishless.

Once more the fisherman is home

With joyous recollections.

He tells us how he used to roam

In distant wooded sections.

And how he caught some fishes which

Were of such large condition.

They would have made a showman rich

If placed on exhibition.

The fisherman is home once more—

In intimate digression.

While eating up the household store,

He made this strange confession:

He'd had no fish to eat at all!

The implement demanded

For opening cans, well filled though small.

Got lost and left him stranded.

Achieving Preparedness.

From the Philadelphia Press.

After hearing so much and discussing so often the weakness of the United States Army and Navy it is a positive relief to find something on which to base the belief that national preparedness is actually on the way of achievement. And it is difficult to refrain from undue enthusiasm over the fact that an American dream, hitherto established as a new world's record for long distance gunnery, and that a new aerial bomb of unprecedented effectiveness has been adopted by the United States Army. These things are not in themselves very considerable, but they are indicative of the new spirit that the public will for preparedness has inspired in the government bureaus.

The War Horse.

From the Salt Lake Herald.

Notwithstanding the boasted efficiency of the caterpillar tractor, Great Britain continues to buy war horses in the United States. When man comes to grips with man, the horse seems indispensable.

Royal Soldiers.

From the Baltimore American.

The war seems to be playing havoc with the self-assumed military genius of grand dukes, crown princes, hereditary generals and others born in the purple, but altogether lacking when it comes to leading in the red.

Efficiency of Scoundrelism.

From the New York World.

Further investigation of the black-mailing enterprise founded upon the provisions of the Mann white slave law has revealed a rare thoroughness of preparation and scientific method.

Not a Starvation Strike.

From the Birmingham Age-Herald.

Birmingham continues to eat three square meals a day, regardless of the walters' strike.

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When you travel near or far you will find it more convenient to have your clothes packed in one of these modern Wardrobe Trunks. A place for everything in its place. All sizes—\$15 to \$75. Trunks Repaired.
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White Ash Stove, \$7.50. Large Furnace, \$6.70. Chestnut, \$8.00. A. E. S., \$7.25.
Yard, \$5.85 per ton.
Subject to change without notice.
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ACUTE AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM
The exact cause of rheumatism is unknown, though it is generally believed to be due to an excess of uric acid in the blood. It may be also said with equal truth that no remedy has been found which is a specific in all cases. In fact, the literature of rheumatism shows that there are but few drugs which have not been given a trial. In the hands of one observer we find that a certain drug has been used with the utmost satisfaction; others have found the same remedy to be a great disappointment. All physicians, however, agree that every method of treatment is aided by the administration of some remedy to relieve the pain and quiet the nervous system, and Dr. W. S. Schultz expresses the opinion of thousands of practitioners who have given preference over all other remedies for the relief of the pain in all forms of rheumatism. These tablets can be purchased in any quantity. They are also unsuited to headache, neuritis and all pain. Ask for A-K Tablets. Advertisement.

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Let its delightful aroma greet you at breakfast and make the meal complete.
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New Men's Shop
An exclusive shop—with an exclusive entrance—G street—two doors east of Eleventh.
See the Window Displays of Clothing, Hats and Furnishings—and Find Everything on the Street Floor.
The Palais Royal
G and Eleventh
New Suits at \$22.50 to \$14.50
The young man will be delighted with the fit of the new Pinch-back Suits. There's no question of a doubt—when the coat can be slipped into in a few moments. There's more certainty—and less of doubt—than with clothes made to measure—and less cost of time, trouble and money. With central location—G and Eleventh—and the clothing on street floor—near the door—there's no waste motion linked with this New Men's Shop.
New Suits—not twenty-four hours in Washington—will await your criticism here tomorrow.
New Hats \$3 Cravats 55c
The Best Only. New Weekly.
You can learn of no better Hats at \$4.00 and of Cravats in designs and colors as in \$1.00 neckwear.
Palais Royal Men's Shop—Hours: 9 to 6. Phone 8780.

The New Boys' Shop Wins
The Sole Washington Agency for Sampeck Clothes—the Clothes of Culture.
Knocking isn't any part of this store's advertising policy. In explaining why Sampeck Clothes sometimes seem to cost more than those sold in other stores we simply point out that in styling, workmanship and quality our boys' clothing is of a type that could not possibly be made to sell under the prices we ask.
To buy these clothes is true economy because they have no equal in wear or appearance. These high-type clothes are made for boys whose parents realize the wisdom of getting merchandise that lasts and the false, penny-wise policy of hunting "bargain" clothes, which by their very nature are unable to stand up under the mildest sort of hard usage.
"Fewer and better clothes" is this store's advice. Come and compare our new style models with their price tickets—\$7.50 to \$12.50.

Boys' Guaranteed Suits, \$3.95 \$4.95 \$5.95
Guaranteed—a New Suit for Any That Fails. Made Expressly for the Palais Royal.
Each "P. R." Suit With Two Pairs of Lined Knickerbockers

For College Girls, School Girls and Kindergarten Tots
HATS for school and street wear are wool velour, in many attractive styles and colors; \$2.75 to \$5.00.
BLOOMERS—Gymnasium; best quality black Italian cloth, adjustable waist-band; sizes 14 to 25 yrs. \$1.25.
DRESSES—Black twill-elastic at knee; sizes 6 to 14 yrs. 59c.
DRESSES—Jack Tar Middy, white galatea, pleated skirt, button-on blouse; collar and cuffs braided trimmed; 2 to 14 years. \$1.98.
ROBES—Corduroy; all sizes in Copenhagen, rose, wistaria, pink and blue. \$3.50.
MIDDIES—"Jack Tar" new long-sleeve models; many styles, both with and without belt; white with trimmings of navy, Copenhagen, red, green and pink; sizes 6 to 22 years. \$1.00.
KIMONOS—Japanese crepe, artistically embroidered in flowers and birds; Geisha sleeves and sash; pink, blue, Copenhagen, rose, wistaria and lavender. \$2.98.
HATS—Minesa, or velour, silk velvet, felt and silk beaver, various styles of pokes, tams, sailors and mannish effects; black and colors; \$2.50 to \$7.50.
PAJAMAS—Flannellette; neat stripes, some with frog fastenings; \$1.00 and. \$1.50.
GOWNS—Flannellette, many styles, with and without collar; some silk stitching; others are tailored; 75c to \$1.50.
COATS—All-wool zibeline; green, brown and navy; with plush collar, cuffs and belt; sizes 2 to 14 yrs. \$6.98.
HATS for small children of soft felt, some ribbon and velvet trimmed; red, blue, brown, rose, green, Copenhagen and black. \$1.88.
DRESSES—All-wool serge and cashmere, autumn styles; with touches of bright plaid silks, others with trimmings of braid; sizes 6 to 14 years. \$5.00.
SWEATERS—All wool, in rose, blue, green and red, with white collar, cuffs and sash; sizes 6 to 14 years. \$2.75.
SETS—Cap and scarf of bright colored Angora, with white or colored borders; \$1.00 and. \$1.75.
TAMS—Corduroy; navy, green, black and brown. 50c.

Adults' Needs for This Sunday--From Hats to Shoes
\$8.50 Hats \$7.25 \$10 Hats \$8.50
Reduced to Reduced to
All new—reduced in prices only because of the Palais Royal rule to dispose of all display hats every Saturday. Thus this week's show window and second floor exhibition hats go on sale tomorrow at \$7.25, instead of \$8.50, and \$8.50, instead of \$10.

Solid Gold Jewelry at Special Prices
Before going to the Second Floor Millinery Parlors see this jewelry—near the elevators. Lavalliers, with pearl and chip of real diamond, \$5. Earrings, set with pearls, \$2.98 and \$3.98. Bar Pins, Friendship Circles and Crescent Pins, \$1. Brooches at \$2.00; Lingerie Clasp, \$1.50.

The New Neckwear, 50c to \$10.00
The New Broadcloth and Serge Collars and Sets are from 50c to \$2.98. Georgette Collars and Sets are \$1.00 to \$5.98; the Vestees at \$1.00 to \$3.98. Boas of ostrich feathers, in all colors, \$2.98 to \$10. Near G street door.
Gloves Fitted at Our Risk \$1.25
Cape Tan and Kid Gloves, with 2 clasps, in tan, sand, putty, white and black. All new and very special at \$1.25.
75c for Chamoisette and Silk Gloves

Furniture—Odd Pieces Cheap
The last day of the September Sale is to be the greatest of this great sale. With least prices of year is linked generous terms of deferred payments.
Palais Royal Fourth Floor—6 elevators.
Rugs, Curtains and Other Draperies—Remnants.
\$1.98 for \$4.00 Rugs, velvet finish, with fringed ends. Size 27x54 inches.
29c for 60c value K. R. D. Madras for window door hangings, in remnants of 2 to 6 yards.
9c for Marguerite for cur- tains, including 25c quality, in lengths of 1 to 6 yards.
39c for Window Shades of Em- pire oil opaque, complete with fixtures and crochet ring pull.
Palais Royal New Building—Second Floor—6 elevators.

School Hose 15c Girls' & Boys' 39c
Black, White and Tan. Sizes 4 Up to 10.
Every best make here—25c pair for "Onyx," 25c and 29c for "Bear Brand," 35c for "Holeproof," 25c and 35c for "Fay Hose."
Juveniles' Underwear.
Best makes—Carter's, "Me- rode" and Norfolk and New Brunswick. For boys of 6 to 16 years are "Madewell" and Norfolk and New Brunswick makes.
Palais Royal Street Floor.